

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.Letters and packages should be properly
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ADVERTISEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOODS' MURDER AND MURDERERS. Broadway,
corner Third St.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.BOWERY THEATRE. Broadway—Dick David, the
Outlaw—Jesse and Jerry.WALLINGTON THEATRE. Broadway and 12th St.—
Still Waters Run Deep. Matinee—10:30 A.M.THE TAMMANY. Broadway—The Hamilton
Bourgeois. Matinee at 2.GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Broadway and 12th St.—
Charles O'Malley. Matinee at 2.WALLINGTON THEATRE. No. 70 Broadway—A Grand
Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2.ROBERTS THEATRE. Broadway and 12th St.—
At 2—Mary Wacker. Evening—The Girl and the Hour.OLYMPIA THEATRE. Broadway—The Domestic
Brave of Four Cities. Matinee at 2.ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St.—Matinee at 1—
Lola.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Fifth Ave. and 24th St.—
Mach and the Soldier. At 2—The Girl and the Hour.NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway—The Girl and the Hour.
Matinee at 2.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE. Broadway—
Ingomar—Bard and the Boy.TONY PATON'S OPERA HOUSE. 24 Broadway—Comic
Vocalists. Matinee at 2.THEATRE COMIQUE. 54 Broadway—Comic Vocal-
ists. Matinee at 2.REYNOLDS' OPERA HOUSE. Tammany Building, 14th
St.—Reynolds' Minstrel—Comic Vocalists.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 90 Broadway—Eri-
cian Minstrel. Matinee at 2.NEW YORK CIRQUE. Broadway and 12th St.—
Equitation and Gymnastic Performances. Matinee at 2.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE. Broadway—Hoo-
ver's Minstrel—Comic Vocalists.BROOKLYN ATHLETIC. Corner of Atlantic and Clin-
ton St.—Football and the Game.SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY. Fifth Ave. and 11th
St.—Exhibition of the Six Years.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 42 Broadway—
Science and Art.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 42 Broadway—
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Science and Art.scouts in Arizona for the purpose of hunting Apache
Indians.At Prescott, Arizona, four is thirty-six dollars per
barrel, gold; better than thirty per pound, and
eggs sixteen cents each.Several Cheyenne chiefs are endeavoring to
start up their tribes to another war against the
whites in the spring. The Arapahoe Indians, who
are living peacefully on their reservation near Fort
Sill, oppose the schemes of the Cheyenne warriors.A barn in Fairbury, Me., containing a large quan-
tity of hay, sixteen head of cattle, two horses and
twenty sheep, was with all its contents, destroyed
by fire Thursday night.George W. Chapman, of Saratoga, has been
appointed Canal Commissioner by Governor Hoff-
man, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of
the late Oliver Bascom.The schooner Pilot was wrecked off Star Island, on
the Massachusetts coast on Tuesday, owing to a
mistake, by which the captain was deceived into
thinking the lighthouse was a long way off when it
was very near.

The City.

Mr. Blatchford, Deputy Collector of the Bonded
Warehouse branch of the Customs House, has been
suspended from duty by Collector Grinnell, pending an
examination into the drawback frauds. Mr.
Blatchford has been appointed Deputy Collector pro
tempore.A man calling himself John Crawford was ar-
rested in this city on Thursday night by the Sheriff
of Chautauque county, who declared him to be Luke
Eagan, the burglar, who robbed a store in that county
some time ago and for whom a reward of \$1,000
was offered. Superintendent Kennedy ordered the
Sheriff to hurry away with him for fear of a habeas
corpus which the Sheriff did, and now several de-
tectives allege that the prisoner was not Luke Eagan
at all.The skeletons of two children were found in the
line of the tenement house No. 162 East Twenty-
eighth street yesterday. No one living in the house
seemed to know anything about them except to have
remarked sometime ago a very disagreeable attack
which they were unable to locate. The matter is
another mystery.The schooner ship De Soto, Captain Morton,
will leave pier 36 North river at three P. M. to-day
for New Orleans.The steamship George Washington, Captain
Gager, will sail from pier No. 9 North river at three
P. M. to-day for New Orleans.The steamer General Sedgwick, Captain Gates,
for Galveston, via Key West, will leave pier 20 East
river at three P. M. to-day.The steamship Alabama, Captain Lindeburner,
will leave pier 20 North river at three P. M. to-day
for Fernandina and Mobile.The schooner ship Manhattan, Captain M. S.
Woodhull, will sail at 3 P. M. to-day from pier No. 5
North river for Charleston, S. C.The schooner ship Isaac Bell, Captain Bourne, will
leave pier 30 North river at 3 P. M. to-day for Nor-
folk, City Point and Richmond.The stock market yesterday was feverish and
weak. Gold was steady, closing finally at 139 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Governor William Bross, of Illinois; Judge
Busied, of Alabama; H. Sibby, of Rochester; C. A.
Keep and E. B. Phillips, of Chicago, are at the St.
Nicholas Hotel.General J. Jones, of Morrisville; Professor A. T.
Medison, of Baltimore, and Dr. J. D. Logan, of Phila-
delphia, are at the New York Hotel.George M. Sullivan, of Chicago; Homer Selden,
of Springfield, and Dr. D. E. Craig, of Philadelphia,
are at the Riverfront House.General A. L. Mager, of the United States Army, and
A. G. Peabody, of Warrenburg, are at the Glenham
Hotel.C. Matton, of Oswego; Colonel L. Scott, of Erie;
Ex-Governor P. S. Lowe, of California, and H. B.
Bennett, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.Right Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock,
Ark.; Right Rev. Dr. Fesham, Bishop of Nashville,
Tenn., are at the St. Charles Hotel.Major C. S. Weatherston, of Saratoga; George
Chapman, of Cincinnati, and Professor J. Case, of
Troy, are at the St. Charles Hotel.A. M. White, of Chicago; J. S. Worden, of the
United States Army, and Dr. O. M. Scheidt, of Wash-
ington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.Rev. John J. Kane, Catholic pastor of Harper's
Ferry, Va., is in Brooklyn, and is stopping at the
parochial residence of the parish of St. Paul.

Prominent Departures.

E. H. Sawyer, for East Hampton; P. K. Lothrop,
for Boston; E. Marguez, for Boston; C. G. Chaffin,
for Springfield; Dr. J. C. McKee, for Fort Wad-
sworth; G. A. Shaw, for Boston, and George D. Stead-
man, for Cincinnati.

The Currency Question and Congress.

In view of the movements in the West and
South, and the probable pressure that will be
made upon Congress to increase the currency in
these sections of the country the question
naturally arises, what can be done in the
matter, and what, probably, will be the action
of Congress? Then, again, is this an under-
hand movement of the national banks to
increase the volume of their circulation and
power, and with a view to push out of exist-
ence ultimately the legal tender currency? No
doubt there is an unequal distribution of
national banks and banking facilities in the
different sections of the country. The East
has far more than its due proportion, the West
has not relatively as many as it ought to have,
and the South has comparatively very few.The distribution at first, when the national
banks went into operation, was not propor-
tionate, because the Eastern and Northern
capitalists and politicians had power enough
in Congress and over the government to secure
the largest share. But the disproportion has
become far greater since, through the progress
of the West and through the restoration and
development of the South. There is, then, a
necessity for the readjustment of banks and
banking facilities throughout the country. How
is this to be done? Shall the number of banks
be increased and the national bank currency
expanded proportionately? Or shall the num-
ber of these institutions be reduced in the
East and North and the same number be given
to the West and South?There is no necessity, however, for increas-
ing the total amount of national bank cur-
rency. An equitable distribution of this
should be made, so far as the nominal pos-
session or circulation of it by the banks goes, and,
if necessary, the whole number of banking
institutions may be increased, provided a por-
tion of currency be taken from existing banks
for the new ones that may be organized. But
this, if we mistake not, is not what the agi-
tators for more currency and the national
bank monopolists are aiming at. It is an
adroit scheme, probably, to increase the total
of the national bank circulation, with the view
of superseding ultimately the greenback or
legal tender currency. Of course this object
will not be avowed by many for fear of alarm-
ing the public at the grasping tendency and
enormous power of the national banks. But
if the banks should succeed in enlarging the
volume of their circulation they would soon
after raise the cry of a redundant currency, in
order to force a contraction or total with-
drawal of the legal tenders. They would rally
to their aid all the on-to-specie-payment theo-
rists, and with these would make a combined
movement to drive the greenbacks out of
existence, under the specious pretext of return-
ing to specie payments. Not that the national
banks want specie payments or expect to
return to them. They simply want theentire national circulation, the control of all
the money in the country, the enormous profits
of forty or fifty millions a year on their cur-
rency, and the vast power all this would give
them over the government, politics and mat-
erial interests of the republic. That is what
this gigantic and dangerous monopoly is aim-
ing at. It will have, undoubtedly, a powerful
influence in Congress, for two-thirds of the
members, probably, are interested directly or
indirectly in the national banking institutions.
There is the greatest necessity, therefore, that
public opinion should be aroused to the threat-
ened evil. The people should demand that
the legal tender currency be not reduced and
that the circulation and power of the national
banks be not increased. Indeed, the national
bank currency ought to be withdrawn and
greenbacks issued in its place. The West and
South, as well as the East and North, might
have then as many banks as they chose—that
is, banks of deposit and loans, and for com-
mercial accommodation, which is the only
legitimate business of banking, all using at
the same time the currency of the government
and people for circulation. The government
would then get the benefit of a national cir-
culation the profits of which are enormous; the
people would have a uniform currency, per-
fectly safe and steady, and a monstrous and
dangerous monopoly would be shorn of its
power. If the currency is to be disturbed or
changed at all this is the only rational view to
take of the matter—the only view in accord-
ance with sound financial doctrine and the pub-
lic interests.M. Raspail in Illustration of French De-
mocracy and Bonaparrism.By mail from Europe we have already had,
and published, reports of the inception and
maturing of the political movement of the
French radicals or "reds" towards their
intended demonstration in Paris on the 26th of
October, with accounts of the preparations
which were made by the Bonaparte Executive
for the maintenance of order and preservation
of the elective dynasty against the democratic
fruition of the aspiration for an extension of
the plan of reform to a point which may
have involved a too sudden change. We
noted in this connection the summoning of the
Marshals to Compiegne; the assignment of a
city command of ten thousand troops to each
one of four of them; the concentration of
eighty thousand soldiers in the fortresses out-
side the city; the placing of ten pieces of can-
non in the Palace of Industry, and the arrival
of the Emperor in the city during the after-
noon of the same day so as to take personal
command of the entire force if necessary.Our readers are aware of the manner in which
the agitation terminated, the silent, moral
force of the people remaining uninvolved for
the present and the material solid power of
the government unshaken.To-day we have a special letter from Paris
in detail of an interview which has just taken
place between a HERALD correspondent and
M. Raspail, the distinguished French legisla-
tor and talented, far-seeing democrat, during
which the latter furnished a *clara voce* illustra-
tion of the actual situation in France;
what the people and their leaders have
suffered; what they require and demand;
their actual power for its ultimate attainment,
as well as the many causes—social, political
and religious—which are gradually undermin-
ing it, in his opinion, under the present
régime of the "one man" government. M.
Raspail, as is already known to most people,
from his character, or may be collected from
his present remarks if not, is sincere in his
convictions and fearless in his vindication.
He stands out in pleasing contrast to such
personages as MM. Rochefort, Ledru Rollin
and Louis Blanc. Of his plan of radical cure—
or *idée*, as Napoleon the Great termed it—each
reader of the HERALD will form an independent
opinion, the special communication furnishing
ample food for serious reflection in the minds
of the really enfranchised millions dwelling on
this side of the Atlantic.The publication of this letter in New York
to-day affords fresh attestation of the hourly
growing power and influence of the indepen-
dent American press in foreign countries, the
dialogue which took place between our repre-
sentative and M. Raspail on the subject of the
political and governmental systems of France
being merely, as may be said, a continuation
of those which others of our correspondents
have lately had on the subject of the affairs of
Germany and Italy with Count Bismarck in
Berlin and General Count Moxabek in Flo-
rence. Thus do we progress.

Counterfeiting—Science Applied to Forgery.

The officials of the Internal Revenue Depart-
ment state that the counterfeit tobacco stamps
are the best stamps issued. Three thousand
of these works of art have already been set
afoot without detection, and no doubt the gov-
ernment has been defrauded just to this extent.
It is curious that while we are boasting of all
the good which the wonderful advance towards
perfection in science and art has done for the
good of mankind in our day the rogues should
employ the same agencies for the most vicious
purposes. The balance between evil and good
in this world is very fine and evenly held.
Science, like a two-edged sword, appears to
cut both ways. It has raised to the highest
standard our railroads and telegraphs, and has
perfected our astronomical knowledge so that it
has brought the appearance of comets, earth-
quakes and eclipses within the limit of arith-
metical calculation. So many years, so many
days, so many hours, so many seconds, we can
set down with unerring accuracy as the time
when the sun or moon shall be overshadowed
or when comets shall run their fiery course
through the heavens. Science, too, applied to
art, has made us masters of photography, with
its thousand delicate applications of chemistry.
But this same science has taught criminals
in all ages to manufacture the subtlest poisons,
to be used for deadly purposes, and so it has
to-day supplied the counterfeit with the
power to practise his nefarious business with
success and to become a scourge upon society.All this, of course, does not militate against
science and art nor furnish any reason why
we should not persevere in bringing both to
the highest state of perfection. It only shows
that the highest agencies can sometimes be
employed for evil purposes. It shows also the
necessity of some vigorous legislative action
on the part of Congress to provide some
better means of repressing the skilful opera-
tions of the counterfeiters.

The Coming Charter Election.

The political calendar is still in a high state
of ebullition. No sooner has one portion of the
ingredients and elements which go to make up
the "bubble, bubble, toil and trouble" of a polit-
ical campaign been worked off than fresh spirits
spring up that require all the potent arts and
spells of the ring to provide for with the fat
offices which, by a pleasant delusion, are sup-
posed to be "within the gift of the people,"
but with the actual disposition of which they
have as much to do as the inhabitants of Tim-
buctoo. The result of the State and county
elections has given Tammany complete control
of all the offices falling within the election to
be held on the first Tuesday in December
next, and as the chief statesman "wills" so
shall the result in the coming election be. In
the absence of any party contest for the offices
to be filled, and as the Tammany nominees
will have a quiet walk over the course, Peter
Bismarck Sweeney can afford, in the elation of
unexpected success and in the magnanimity
natural to the leader of a triumphant party, to
be just to the people in the selection of his nom-
inees. The people do not expect and will not
ask much in the selection of the representa-
tives of Tammany in that co-ordinate branch of
the city government except the Boards of
Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. Use has
made us so familiar with the organization of
these bodies and the manner of voting for
them, and this familiarity has bred such con-
tempt, that very little thought is given to the
coming charter election, which is to give us
two fresh boards, especially as more than
three-fourths of the present worthies are sure
to be re-nominated and engineered back into
their old places.The coming election, notwithstanding that
it is thus encumbered with a deadweight, has
other interests depending on the result that
enhance it in the estimation of the citizens.
The whole magisterial force of the city is to
be re-elected—nine civil justices and nine
police magistrates. In a city stocked with
lawyers as is New York, the great majority
of whom are young, given to politics, and
therefore ambitious for place, there can be no
lack of the right calibre of men for the Tam-
many Regency to select from to place on the
magisterial bench—no need to look to the
train bands of the party for candidates—to the
class to which a portion of those who are at
the present moment seeking the office belong,
and who can only be inspired thereto not by
any possible consciousness of their fitness for
the office, but as they deem themselves fitting
instruments to do the behests of the party who
may put them in power, and which they count
upon as all-sufficient recommendation.Tammany has wisely concluded to re-nom-
inate several of the present incumbents on the
Civil and Police Justice benches, and has
thereby given an assurance of its desire to
leave the right men in the right places. In the
vacancies to be filled let it do likewise, and
assurance becomes "doubly sure." Besides
the class of candidates referred to—members
of the train band of politicians—there are a
host of worthy and professionally qualified and
experienced aspirants for these offices, and Mr.
Sweeney can have no trouble in adding to the
list of worthies to be retained on the magis-
terial bench by selecting from these candidates
successors to those present incumbents whose
places which know them to-day will know
them no more forever after the close of the
present year. The nominations will be decided
in a day or two, and we trust that they may
be such as will give the fullest satisfaction to
the citizens, who have a deep interest in an
impartial and unpartisan administration of jus-
tice in our civil and criminal courts.Cardinal Cullen on Secret Societies—Demo-
cracy in Ireland.His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of
Dublin has issued a pastoral letter on the sub-
ject of secret societies and the existing preva-
lence of affiliated associations with members
known to each other by signs or passwords in
Ireland. The prelate is adverse to such asso-
ciations and exhorts members of all bodies
"similar to the Fenian organization" to abandon
them. Towards the conclusion he adverts to the
"evils sustained by Spain and Italy through the
action of secret societies, and says the
members of such organizations will incur the
penalty of excommunication and cannot partici-
pate in the jubilee which has just been pub-
lished."Cardinal Cullen is the accepted personifica-
tion of British Catholic prelatism as opposed to
the progress of democracy in the United
Kingdom. He is talented, able, persistent
and ultramontane to the core. His present
expression conveys the hereditary hierarchical
anathema which the Catholic bishops of Ire-
land have launched ineffectually year after
year against the "White Boys," the "Hearts
of Oak," the "Terry Ales," the "Peep o' Day
Boys," the "Molly Maguires" and the other
Irish agrarian combinations which have pre-
ceded and heralded the one extensive politico-
military land reform body which he treats so
cautiously in the words, "societies similar to
the Fenian organization"—a sentence which
seems to imply that his pastoral has no par-
ticular reference to its members or asso-
ciates. In this his Eminence has been, as it
seems, as usual, prudent, for those Irish
"Reds," whoever they may be, appear to be
the only Irishmen in Ireland who are inclined
to walk independently away from the leading
strings of Mother Church. They apparently
care very little about a jubilee, unless, indeed,
it be in the shape of a "jubilee" to be observed
with bread and cheese, plain and honest leases
of land, fair rents, compensation for improve-
ments, a clean shirt and "pantaloons without
holes in them," according to the idea of Sydney
Smith. Cardinal Cullen is not a whit more
fortunate in his reference to the present condi-
tion of Italy and Spain; for in what other
countries in the world—with the exception,
perhaps, of Ireland—have the Catholic clergy
had such complete control of the mind and
purpose of the people for centuries, or where
have they allied themselves more determi-
nately with monarchism against citizen
freedom and popular rights? We have chronicled
the history, and know the result. Stern,
unbending churchmen have stood in the
path of moderate reform in Spain and Italy.
The crozier swept away the "humble peti-
tions" of the struggling democracy, while con-
gregated mitres and rows of lawn hid the rags
and miseries and wants of the peoples from the
eyes of the rulers. Such exclusion and wrongwere borne patiently for many a century, but the
"spirit of liberty" never had rest until both
Italians and Spaniards, having recourse to that
ultima ratio of oppressed humanity—the
sword—seized it with vigor and swept away
the barriers of ecclesiasticism. The civilized
world has applauded the manhood of both Italy
and Spain, and it is not therefore likely to
censure the more moderate, respectful, yet
firm advance of the Irish towards self-govern-
ment at the bidding of Cardinal Cullen. Tom
Moore may have been poetically prophetic when
he anticipated that "the shamrock of Erin"
would yet be "entwined with the olive of Spain"
in a "garland" of European liberty.The Empress of France Takes Leave of the
Sultan.By special correspondence from Turkey,
published to-day, we have a complete report
of the concluding fêtes observed in honor
of the visit of the Empress of France to the
Sultan and people of that country, as well
as an affecting account of the parting scene
which took place between the imperial per-
sonages at the moment when his Majesty bade
her farewell on board the royal French yacht
as it was commencing to steam away from
the Bosphorus. As the Sultan retired "the
eyes of the Empress were," says the writer,
"filled with tears." This emotion was quite
natural and beautiful, the tears precious beyond
price, to Europe and to Asia—to the civilization
of the world. In such eyes and under such
peculiar circumstances they effaced the remem-
brances of eight crusades and obliterated the
sword marks of the Count of Toulouse, Godfrey
de Bouillon, Brian Bois de Guilbert, Richard
the Lion-Hearted, Edward Plantagenet, and the
Sultans Saladin and Bonocodor and the rest.
The exclamation of the modern peoples
with respect to the great event will be just the
same, but in a still more Christian acceptation,
as was the cry in the days of Peter the
Hermit or in the Papal Council at Clermont, in
the words, "God wills it!" "God wills it!"

The Philharmonic Society.

No more signal proof of the growing taste
in New York for music can be afforded than
by the fact that within two years, under the
presidency of Dr. Doremus, so much life and
vigor has been infused into the Philharmonic
Society as to have made its rehearsals and
concerts at the Academy equally fashionable
and popular. The eagerness with which the
boxes were secured last Saturday has been
wrongly attributed to the "speculators," while
in reality every possible precaution was taken
to prevent their monopolizing the opportu-
nities offered to all. The plan for disposing of
the boxes was adopted after mature delibera-
tion, and the complaints which have been
ignorantly, if not maliciously, made on this
head are altogether unfounded. There are
but ninety-seven boxes in the house, and a
few proscenium boxes still remain unsold,
while about two thousand seats are always
open to the public. The success of the last
winter entertainments was so decided that
there was no necessity to distribute hundreds
of complimentary tickets, according to the
practice of former years, and it was "a paying
audience" which filled the Academy yesterday
afternoon at the opening of the twenty-eighth
season. The programme consisted of "Sym-
phony, Eb.," Mozart; Aria, *Voi che Sapete*,
from Mozart; *Nozze di Figaro*, with orches-
tral accompaniment; "Midsummer Night's
Dream," Mendelssohn; *Lied, Erlkoenig*, Schu-
bert, with piano accompaniment, and overture,
"Oberon," Weber. Madame Charles Moulton
very kindly consented to postpone her return
to Paris in order to assist on this occasion.
The fine quality of her sympathetic voice
was shown to advantage in the aria from the
Nozze di Figaro, although she ventured to
embellish it with *fortissimi*, which classical
music does not require. In the *Erlkoenig* she
interpreted admirably both Goethe's poetry
and Schubert's music, and Mr. Mills played
the piano accompaniment in his usual exqui-
site style. Unquestionably the six concerts
and eighteen public rehearsals to be presented
this season with such a complete and powerful
orchestra, comprising one hundred mem-
bers, will afford to professional and amateur
musicians a privilege unobtainable in any
other city in this country or in Europe. New
York may well be proud of her Philharmonic
Society.

Death of Amos Kendall.

We have to record the death at Washington
yesterday morning of Amos Kendall, in the
eightieth year of his age—a contemporary of
Jackson, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Buchanan,
Benton, Walker and all that school of the
political leaders and orators of thirty and forty
years ago, nearly all of whom have passed
away. In another part of this paper we give
a sketch of the public career of Mr. Kendall.
As a devoted admirer of General Jackson and
his administration Mr. Kendall first came
prominently before the country, and his whole
political life may be summed up in his admi-
ration of and devotion to "Old Hickory." For
the last twenty odd years he was lost to